

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. L.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.

NO. 149.

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

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TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

ARRIVES	TRAIN	DEPARTS
SOUTHERN PACIFIC.		
8:00 p.m.	No. 1. Eastbound Express	8:45 p.m.
8:30 a.m.	No. 2. Westbound Fast Mail	9:10 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	No. 3. Westbound Express	9:45 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	No. 4. Local Passenger	10:45 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	N.W.O. R.R.	11:45 a.m.
1:00 p.m.	Express and Freight.	2:40 p.m.
1:15 p.m.	Express and Freight.	3:40 p.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL	ARRIVES	CLOSES
San Francisco, Sacramento and points in California and Oregon	8:45 a.m., 7:40 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
all Eastern points	8:35 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
Carson, Virginia and all Southern points	10:10 p.m.	7:40 a.m.
and all points north	8:00 p.m.	7:40 a.m.
and all points south	4:15 p.m.	7:40 a.m.

Buffalo, Colorado and Sheephead mail arrives every Thursday at 4:15 P.M. and close every Friday at 1:15 P.M.

V. & T. coded pouch from Virginia and Carson arrives at 11:45 A.M.; mail for same closes at 12 M.

Post Office Hours:

From 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Sundays from 9:00 to 10 A.M.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisement not exceeding six lines inserted in this column at 50 cents per week.

Professor of Piano and Harmony.

Philip Krall, registered as Professor of Piano and Harmony at the American College of Musicians of the University of the State of New York, is now ready to accept pupils. Twenty-one years experience. Address him through Reno Postoffice. SWI

For Rent.

House of eight rooms, upstairs, unfurnished, suitable for families. Inquire at this office. SWI

Lost.

A Mystic Shrine pin has been lost. A suitable reward will be paid if the pin is left at McCullough's Drug Store. SWI

More Pupils Desired.

Mrs. A. L. Layton, Front street, graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music in piano, harmony and voice culture, can take a few more pupils. SWI

For Sale.

A fine hard finished modern home, good location, corner of Washington and Second streets. A bargain. Apply to JOURNAL office. SWI

Money to Loan.

Five hundred dollars is offered for loan on wood real estate security. Apply at JOURNAL office. SWI

ROSENTHAL & ARMANO,

Dealers in—

CIGARS,

TOBACCO,

PIPES,

NOTIONS,

TOILET ARTICLES

NEAT CLUB ROOMS ATTACHED

Commercial Row, Reno Nevada

I. N. BAKER,

Next Door to Postoffice

RENO — NEVADA

DEALER

FANCY and

SMALL

GROCERIES,

TAMALE

SUPPLIES

LUNCH

GOODS.

Fruits and Vegetables in Season

All Orders Carefully Filled and Good Delivered to Any Part of the City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
CARSON CITY, Nev., September 2, 1897.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE STATE OF NEVADA, under the Act of Congress approved June 16, 1890 (25 Stats. 227), has divided the United States Land Office at Carson City, Line No. 20, into two sub-divisions and made a new application for patent for said lands; that a part of said lot is open to the public for inspection, and a copy thereof, by descriptive sub-divisions, has been filed in the office of the General Land Office at Carson City, Nevada, for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

The following are the sub-divisions described:

SWW, NWW, and NWK of Sec. 16, T. 22, N. E. 18, N. M. D. B. & M.—40 acres.

State Land Register of the State of Nevada, Date of first inspection, September 2, 1898.

10w

WAYS OF THE BLUE CRAB.

Some of its Peculiarities as Observed at New York's Aquarium.

While the blue crab is not commonly thought of as a swimmer and does in fact spend the greater part of its time on the bottom, yet it can very easily sustain itself in the water and swim at a very fair rate of speed. It swims endwise, and when swimming it carries one big claw thrown forward and bent back at the middle joint, making a point projecting at that end of the body, while the other big claw trails straight out astern. If it changes direction, it crooks the claw it had been carrying straight and lets the other go free. If it sustains itself in the water without progressing, it carries its big claws in front of itself as it would naturally do under ordinary circumstances on the bottom, but it has to keep its little claws in motion to sustain itself, and in swimming the little claws are kept actively at work. Besides making a good degree of progress through the water in swimming the blue crab can change its course or swim to a higher or lower level with facility. When frightened, the blue crab moves off sideways, but when moving about at home and undisturbed it may move straight forward. Its body may be inclined at any angle to the line of progress, but its motion still be forward, the big claws carried crooked around in front. It may be seen moving thus in one of the larger tanks at the aquarium, in which there are blue crabs, lobsters and other things. The temperature of the water now just suits the crustaceans, and they are very lively. Blue crabs may be seen swimming here, and also walking about, stepping down from stones that are as high as they themselves are wide with perfect dignity, and walking or carrying their claws before them. New York Sun.

The First Teasops.

Even after tea was introduced into Europe and had come into general use teacups were scarce. At the same time coffee was introduced; but, apart from Constantinople, the first coffee cups in Europe date back only as far as 1645 in Venice, 1659 in Paris, 1653 in London and 1694 in Leipzig. From the first, however, the conventional oriental coffee cup, without stem or handle, was little used, and in Germany not at all. The Chinese teacup was used for tea, coffee and chocolate as well. Specimens of porcelain were undoubtedly introduced into Europe in the middle ages, yet not till the sixteenth century were cups imported from China in any great quantities, and even then it was as articles of virtue. Most of those found their way back into China again, as collecting porcelain is a lasting fad there, and high prices are paid for good specimens. The collection of Chinese porcelain, if only the genuine specimens are desired, requires immense study and knowledge, as the Chinese are skillful imitators and put numerous falsifications on the market.

Individual Odors.

Every human being has a specific odor of his own, according to A. Bethe in the Archiv der Gesamten Physiologie, by which he can be recognized not merely by dogs but by persons with sensitive organs of smell. The case is mentioned of a man who blindfolded could pick out each individual in a company of 30 by his odor.

The smell is not born with us, but develops gradually till the age of puberty, after which it remains unchanged. Members of a family have a kind of common odor, which persists even when they have lived apart for a long time.

The entire area of the United States is placed at 1,885,017,692 acres, of which 741,702,865 acres are now owned by individuals or by corporations or states or have passed out of the control of the general government.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cards inserted in this column at \$5 each payable in advance.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

E. R. DODGE HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for District Attorney of Washoe county, subject to the decision of the Silver Party County Convention.

FOR ASSESSOR.

SAM MURRAY HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for the office of County Assessor for Washoe county, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

J. F. AITKEN HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for County Commissioner (long term), subject to the decision of the Silver Party County Convention.

TRUCKEE MARKET

SAUER & GROB. Proprietors.

Dealers in Meats of All Kinds

Finest of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal

LAMB IN SEASON!

SAusages of all Kinds a Specialty.

Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.

10w

The following are the sub-divisions de-

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NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE 280
to 33 Temple Court, New York City
E. Katz, Agent.

REPUBLICAN LOSS IN VERMONT.

What is the matter with Vermont? Are the Republicans of the Green Mountain State getting disgusted with Hannan? An election was held in the State last Tuesday and the result is a great surprise to the goldbugs. The party managers expected the Republican majority would equal, if it did not exceed that of 1894, but in that they were very much disappointed. The Silver Democrats not only made a great gain for Governor, but also elected thirty-three members of the Legislature in districts in which they elected only eleven in 1894. The goldmen elected their two Congressmen—Grant and Powers—but the majorities were much less than heretofore.

The Vermonters are beginning to realize the fact that a foreign financial system is not good for the United States and that Hannan's methods do not commend themselves to respectable people.

TO DEVELOP OUR NEW TERRITORIES.

The American Indies Company has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$18,000,000. As soon as it became evident that there would be war with Spain, the men who now compose the American Indies Company, sent agents to Cuba and Porto Rico to purchase desirable lands, and get concessions for electric and steam railways and electric lights, water power, etc. These concessions will be respected by our Government and the Indies Company, which will doubtless be only one of many similar corporations, will reap a rich harvest, while at the same time developing the resources of the new territory acquired by the United States.

BREVITIES.

B. F. Leete is a candidate for a Senator of the United States from the State of Nevada, United States of America.

What good has reducing the volume of standard money done?

B. F. LEETE.

Lamps, all kinds and prices at Lange & Schmitt's.

*tf

Window glass, all sizes, cheapest at Lange & Schmitt's.

*tf

A bunch of keys has been lost. See 50-cent column.

Hear the Saxophone solo at Thybes it is immense and you'll want to hear it again.

Stoves and ranges the best steel and iron, sold or exchanged at Lange & Schmitt's.

*tf

Bale ties, also forks and other tools for farmers and stockmen at the Reno Mercantile Company's store.

*tf

Miss Anna Martin won the tennis tournament for the Pacific Coast championship at San Rafael yesterday.

Call at Miss Dickinson's for the freshest of French candies. She has them especially manufactured for her trade.

au12*tf

Delegates and and in fact anyone who is fond of tamales can secure the finest and hottest to be had in town at Wieland's saloon.

Thybes' never fails to set the finest noonday lunch in town for business men. All of the cooling and popular beverages for the heated term.

Sauer & Grob will fill any order in their line for a Sunday dinner. Try the Truckee Market for a nice piece of corned beef, a rib roast or leg of mutton.

*tf

Will G. Doane is now prepared to do all kinds of watch work, jewelry repairing and engraving. He is here to stay and will endeavor to please all customers.

se10*tf

Stewart & Meiss of the Reno Market have excellent hams, bologna, also the best of beef and mutton. Orders are filled promptly and satisfactorily. Try them.

If an excellent roast of beef or mutton is wanted for Sunday dinner, Dixon Bros. can furnish it. They also have prime corned beef or other meat delicacies.

Calls on Will G. Doane, the graduate optician, and have your eyes examined free of charge. It pays to know whether your eyes are perfect or defective.

se10*tf

Henry Ritter's jobbing trade is a leading feature of his business. The finest of table wines are furnished and liquors for medicinal purposes are a specialty.

Parry Bros. have roast sardines at the Wieland saloon. They are something new and cannot be excelled. To be had only at the Wieland saloon. Try them.

*tf

The Peacock Decorative Company is constantly receiving all the novelties in the line of mouldings, wall papers, frames and artist materials. Look at their window displays.

*tf

The Washoe Lunch Counter serves the same meals for the same money as it did before the war tax went into effect, and the bar furnishes just as large glass of beer as ever.

The run on Anheuser beer at the Menarch these hot days is something to be astonished. The people have found it to be an invigorating and healthful drink, with no disagreeable after effects.

THE CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page Three.)

glory of a common country. The spirit so displayed had done more to wipe out popular prejudices against wealth than was otherwise possible. The vast majority of the people of means of this country wish to be as responsive to public duty as free from legislative advantage as their sons from the sloth and ease of unpatriotic repose, but the wealth of the country is and always has been largely misrepresented by legislative jobbers, who in order to get advantage for themselves secure it for their class and in order to receive exemption for themselves from common burthens obtain them for their class, and then arouse well meaning members of their class against reform by outcries against communism and anarchy.

It is against these jobbers in legislation, these highwaymen in politics, who seek by tampering with the standard to augment the money which they own at the expense of the property and products that others own and create, who seek to place all the burthens of Federal taxation upon the many who have not, and to relieve from burthen those who have, that our movement is directed. It is of all things important that its dignity should be maintained by harmony among ourselves and that each soldier in our army of reform should be animated by the proud and triumphant thought that upon his fervor and self-forgetfulness may depend the ultimate victory of humanity over greed.

Mr. Newlands being the only nominee, on motion, his nomination was affirmed by a rising vote. Nominations for Governor were declared in order and Judge Fitzgerald of Eureka placed R. Sadler in nomination, seconded by A. Livingston of Carson. H. A. Comins of White Pine presented the name of A. C. Cleveland, seconded by George Ernst of Nye.

Governor Sadler addressed the convention, endorsing the platform.

Mr. Comins appeared in behalf of Mr. Cleveland.

It was moved that the ballot should be secret, but on the roll being called the motion was lost. The roll was again called and each delegate announced his choice, R. Sadler receiving 108 and A. C. Cleveland 48. Mr. Sadler was declared the nominee of the convention.

For Lieutenant Governor, James R. Judge of Ormsby was nominated by acclamation.

For Supreme Judge, C. H. Belknap; Secretary of State, Eugene Howell; State Treasurer, D. M. Ryan. As there were no contestants in the case of the gentlemen, each was nominated by acclamation.

The Democratic party of Nevada is in favor of utilizing and developing the natural resources of the State. We therefore advocate a policy of internal improvements by which the surplus water of our rivers may be impounded in reservoirs and used in reclaiming and irrigating the unoccupied agricultural lands of the State and opening the same to settlement and cultivation, thereby inducing immigration for the development of the agricultural products of the State and increase of our population, and we favor liberal legislation and the appropriation of State funds for such purposes.

We demand that our national government hold possession of the Philippine Islands so that the products and trade of these islands may be brought to our shores, as such a policy would result in great profit and commercial advantages to the Pacific Coast.

We most earnestly advise the Democrats in every county in the State to organize and form county central committees and to nominate full legislative tickets unpledged upon the matter of United States Senator, and to adopt all means of strengthening the Democratic party, which will in 1900 represent the honest and sincere silver element in the State.

Nominations for Congress were declared in order.

The name of Mr. E. E. Copeland was presented. That gentleman appeared and thanked the convention and stated that at present he felt that he could not take the nomination, but he would be found working faithfully and zealously in the ranks of the party and for its principles as enunciated in the platform. He made a stirring Democratic speech and declined.

The nomination for Congressman was for the time being passed.

Mr. Ish of Elko nominated George Russell of Elko for Governor, seconded by Mr. Johnson of Elko county. Mr. Russell was nominated by acclamation.

E. E. Copeland presented the name of W. D. Grimes of Churchill for Lieutenant Governor, seconded by Major Dennis. Mr. Grimes asked to decline, but was nominated by acclamation.

C. H. Belknap was nominated for Supreme Judge.

John Webber of White Pine was named as Secretary of State and W. G. Thompson as State Treasurer.

G. M. Humphreys of Washoe was nominated for State Controller.

The office of Attorney General was passed. James Morris of Washoe was nominated for State Printer and T. K. Stewart of Washoe for Surveyor General and E. C. Caine of Wadsworth for Superintendent of Public Instruction. J. F. Triplett of Elko was named as Regent for Long Term and Gott M. Haist of Storey for Short Term.

Judge Webster was named as District Judge for the 2nd Judicial District and G. F. Talbot of Elko for the 4th District. Nominations for the 1st, 3rd and 5th Districts were passed. After the selection of a State Central Committee the convention adjourned.

Crockery and glassware best and cheapest at Lange & Schmitt's. *tf

On reassembling the following platform was presented and unanimously adopted:

The Democrats of Nevada in Convention assembled declare as follows: We endorse every line, word and syllable of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896, with particular emphasis upon the resolution advocating the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver and without the aid or consent of any nation on the face of the earth.

We glory in the achievements of the army and navy, in the late war with Spain and we commend the Democratic Congressman in their course upon the prosecution of the war, as patriotic, statesmenlike and compat-

ible with the honor and dignity of our nation.

We agree with Senator Teller, an ardent Protectionist, that the Dingley law was formulated and passed, not for protection of American labor, nor for the purpose of revenue for the government, but exclusively in the interest of monopolies and trusts, which furnished the corruption money to carry on the McKinley campaign. We furthermore declare without fear of successful contradiction, that any or all of the provisions of the infamous law do not, directly or indirectly benefit, to the amount of a farthing, one hundred actual residents of Nevada, while the entire people of the State are additionally taxed in increased prices of the necessities of life to an amount more than sufficient to defray the entire expenses of the State government. And it is with shame and humiliation that we point to the fact that this measure so disastrous to the people of Nevada was passed by the aid of our Senators without which it could never have become a law.

We demand Home Rule for the people of Nevada. Our National Government inaugurated a bloody and expensive war to insure Home Rule for the Cubans, and yet the Sovereign State of Nevada has for years, and still is, under more abject servitude to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, represented by non-residents of the State than were ever the Cubans made subservient to the Spanish Crown. We insist and demand that our State shall be represented at Washington by actual residents of Nevada, instead of by men whose sole interests in our Commonwealth consist in its use to them for office seeking purposes and whose sole contributions to the people of the State are limited to the money corruptly used to secure their own elections.

We recognize the Democratic as the only silver party in the nation, and upon whose success in 1900 depends the re-establishment of silver to its former place in the monetary system of the republic. We regard all local political organizations, professing to favor bimetallism as not only useless but absolutely obstructive to the cause they pretend to foster. The so-called Silver party of Nevada is especially detrimental to the silver interest. Its State administration in the last few years has been replete with scandals which are a disgrace to the Commonwealth. Its continued existence is an insult to the great silver party of the nation, which in 1896 polled nearly six million of votes for the bimetallic cause, and its death would be mourned only by a few office seekers who have maintained it in the hope of being elected to positions which they could not obtain from any other party in the State.

We favor the election of United States Senators by the people instead of Legislatures. We believe that Nevada has suffered more from the present system than any other State in the union, and we most earnestly demand such change as will, to a partial extent at least, prevent the gross frauds and corruption as has and which is now prevailing in our Senatorial elections.

The Democratic party of Nevada is in favor of utilizing and developing the natural resources of the State. We therefore advocate a policy of internal improvements by which the surplus water of our rivers may be impounded in reservoirs and used in reclaiming and irrigating the unoccupied agricultural lands of the State and opening the same to settlement and cultivation, thereby inducing immigration for the development of the agricultural products of the State and increase of our population, and we favor liberal legislation and the appropriation of State funds for such purposes.

We demand that our national government hold possession of the Philippine Islands so that the products and trade of these islands may be brought to our shores, as such a policy would result in great profit and commercial advantages to the Pacific Coast.

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THE CONVENTIONS.

Efforts at Fusion Prove a Complete Failure.

Platforms Adopted and Straight Tickets Nominated by Both Parties.

The Silver party State Convention met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Comins of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions gained recognition from the chair and stated that the differences of opinions in the minds of the committee of the evening before had been satisfactorily adjusted and that the committee was then of one opinion and would present a unanimous report.

Mr. Deal was requested to read the report of the committee and proceeded to read the following:

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Chairmen and Gentleman of the Convention:—Your Committee on Platform and Resolutions by leave report as follows:

The Silver Party of Nevada pledges its unwavering devotion to the principles of Government laid down by Jefferson and Lincoln. That the highest duty of Government is to so regulate its laws that the spirit of equality shall follow men through life, giving each amplest opportunity to work out to the fullest measure his possibilities, unrestricted by law, and unaffected by the conquest of his dominion of opportunity by other men. We indorse, as expressing the demands of the American people in consonance with the foregoing, the platform of the National Silver Party formulated at St. Louis, July 28, 1896, and the financial plank of the National Democratic party adopted at Chicago, July 7, 1896.

The history of the movement for the restoration of bimetallism is the glorious story of Nevada's leadership. The educational work so patriotically undertaken six years ago has spread throughout the entire country. On the issue that the value of money is quantitative and not qualitative, the intellectual and political forces of nations are now battling. Mindful of her glorious record Nevada will take her place again in the conflict, not as the ally of gold, but on the side of those who struggle in the fields of adversity.

We reaffirm our devotion to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, and we are unalterably opposed to the Republican policy of increasing the bonded debt; of transferring the sovereign power of the Government to issue money to banking institutions; of contracting the circulating medium to the single gold standard, and of increasing taxation while contraction is diminishing the means of payment.

Our faith in loyalty, ability, and wise leadership of William J. Bryan is undiminished, and we predict for the silver forces of the United States, with 16 to 1 as their motto, and Wm. J. Bryan as their standard bearer, an overwhelming victory in 1900.

We invite the co-operation of the Republican party of Nevada who declared in their platform of May 20, 1896, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Republican party of this State is in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; that it holds to this principle as a tenet of party faith and a test of party allegiance; that it will permit of no abandonment or modification of this doctrine; that let whosoever prove recreant to the principle of bimetallism it will remain steadfast thereto."

And who on May 9, 1896, at Virginia City, declared as follows:

"We again reiterate our steadfast devotion to the cause of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and declare that in our judgment the restoration of the true bimetallic standard of value as it existed previous to 1873, namely, at the ratio of 16 to 1, is an absolute and indispensable requirement before the financial system of our Government will afford the people a value of stable circulating money sufficient to place the business of the country on a permanently prosperous basis."

We endorse the action of Nevada's representatives with respect to tariff and financial legislation; commanding their patriotic support of the administration in time of war, whilst using all efforts to prevent the issuance of bonds.

We say to the Republican party of Nevada, do not the beneficial results of the tariff schedules of the Dingley bill which affect Nevada and which Nevada's Silver Representatives secured, namely: wool, cattle, hides, cyanide and borax, fall upon you as the rain falls upon the just and the unjust? And if so, in what manner could Republican Representatives have done more?

We express our profound appreciation of the tireless efforts of Nevada's grand old man, Wm. M. Stewart, not only the leader of the silver cause in America, but for his great devotion to the local interests of the State, as exemplified by the fact that he has been the author of many of the important measures affecting Nevada's interests which have been enacted by Congress: namely the mining laws of the United States, the Carson Mint, the Stewart Institute, the establishment of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which enables the State University to receive \$40,000 a year Government aid, and the securing of a military instructor at the State University. We further commend his efforts now likely soon to be crowned with success, to secure the payment to the State and citizens of Nevada of nearly half a million dollars for moneys expended in the suppression of the war of rebellion, and Indian outbreaks. We endorse

his proposed and sound legislation making Lake Tahoe and vicinity a national park, the Government purchasing on an equitable basis, the rights of parties whose interests are affected, as not only preserving from destruction one of Nature's greatest works, but giving the National Government control for irrigation purposes of a great lake reservoir which will guarantee the farmers along the Truckee river more water for irrigation and enable a vast additional area of arid land to be brought under cultivation.

We earnestly recommend the re-election of Wm. M. Stewart to the Senate of the United States, and pledge the Silver party of Nevada and the nominees of this convention to his support for that office.

H. A. COMINS, Chairman.
Geo. ERNST, Secretary.
Upon motion the report of the committee was adopted and an adjournment was taken for half an hour to await the report of the Committee on Conference.

At 1:30 the Convention again convened and Mr. Ernst of the Committee on Conference, asked for further time and a second adjournment was taken until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Upon the reconvening of the convention the report of the Committee on Conference was read, setting out the impossibility of arranging any plan of fusion with the Democrats.

We take pride in the career of Francis G. Newlands in Congress, notably in the fact that he has risen in six years to a place among the leaders of the House, and that his influence in public affairs is becoming more and more manifest, as is shown by his great part in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, a consummation anticipated and desired by the American people for more than fifty years. We declare that Nevada cannot afford to lose him as her Representative in the halls of Congress.

Recognizing the importance of State development upon agricultural lines, we command the efforts of our Representative in Congress to secure for the State of Nevada legislation looking to the reclamation of arid lands and the storage of water in reservoirs, and urge our Senators and Representative in Congress to secure the passage of the irrigation bills now before Congress introduced by our Representative Francis G. Newlands.

The United States is now in the rightful control of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and we are in favor of holding the same until the American people shall have time to consider and make such disposition of the new acquisitions as sound policy and the interests of the whole country may require.

MR. NEWLANDS' SPEECH.

Mr. Newlands was called for and addressed the Convention on the issues of the day, the Senatorial question, the money question and the necessity for continuing the existence of the Silver Party of Nevada.

A LIVE ISSUE.

As to the Silver question, he said that the issue was not a dead one, that the conditions which led to the magnificent demonstration of strength by the united silver forces in 1896 still existed, though somewhat ameliorated last year by the higher price obtained by this country for a bounteous crop of wheat when famine had diminished the wheat crops in other countries and, that such conditions though at present somewhat obscured by a false activity arising from the creation of weapons and the maintenance of armies and navies of destruction would be accentuated in 1900. There would then be no tariff question to distract and divide the friends of silver. The opponents of silver would no longer be able to create hysterical alarm as to the purposes of the silver forces. The hypocritical pretensions of the Republican party as to its desire for an international solution of the silver question would be exposed, the failure of the administration to properly support Wolcott and his fellow Commissioners would be demonstrated, its failure to pursue the matter further, even though the British Government invited fresh proposals, involving a different ratio, would be made clear and the Government of the United States would stand before the country as the most hostile government in the world to bimetallism or to any modified adjustment involving the increased use of silver. The people had viewed with alarm the increasing power of combinations of capital, caused by falling prices and the inability of men conducting small enterprises to secure the money or credit necessary to sustain them and regarded with distrust the effort to which this administration was now firmly pledged, of creating a banking trust, which would have the sole power to determine the amount of circulating medium the people should have and which would exercise the power, as uncontrollable power always had been and always would be, for the profit and advantage alone of the person or class possessing it.

IMPORTANCE OF UNITY.

In this contest the union of the Silver forces as represented by the Silver Republicans, Silver Democrats and Populists would be essential. It had created a most formidable movement in 1896. It was advised and urged by every silver man of any prominence in the country, as essential to the success of the coming campaign and the National campaign of 1900. It was regarded as of supreme importance by the eloquent Bryan, whose leadership of the fusion forces was still uncontested.

This convention pledges its nominee for Governor that he will approve of such legislation as will carry into effect the sixth section of Article 10 of the State Constitution which provides that the Legislature shall provide a special tax which shall not exceed two mills on the dollar of all taxable property in the State in addition to the other means provided for the support and maintenance of the State University and common schools. This convention recommends all county conventions of the Silver Party to pledge their nominees for the State Legislature to carry into effect the State Constitution by passing a bill levying a tax of one mill on the dollar of all taxable property in this State in addition to the other means now provided by law for the support and maintenance of the State University and common schools of this State.

THE SILVER PARTY.

We invite comparison of the four years during which the Silver Party has been in control of the State Government with the last four years of the Republican regime. The expenses of the last Republican Legislature amounted to \$51,000, that of the last Silver Party Legislature, \$29,500. The expenses of the Executive Department for the last year immediately preceding Silver Party control amounted to over \$8,500, while but \$26,500 were the expenses of the Executive Department for 1897. For the last four years of Republican management \$8,000 were expended in public buildings as against \$97,000 by the Silver Party. And during the periods in comparison in support of the public

schools of the State, the Silver party expended \$37,000 as against \$28,500 by the Republican party. No one can examine the foregoing and many other facts and figures which might be adduced, without the resulting conviction that the Silver party has fulfilled its promise of retrenchment with reference to salaries of State officials and the curtailment of unnecessary expenses, while, on the other hand, it has generously fostered the educational and charitable institutions of the State and wisely contributed to its public improvement.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reconvening of the convention the report of the Committee on Conference was read, setting out the impossibility of arranging any plan of fusion with the Democrats.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Newlands also alluded briefly to the Senatorship. He said that he had kept clear from all complications that would hamper his freedom of action, that he was free to say that he would welcome promotion to the Senate, as offering an enlarged sphere of usefulness as well as gratifying an honorable ambition. He was greatly gratified by the expression which came from every part of the State regarding his possible candidacy but that he had never lost his head in his eagerness to secure the position and that he had at no time been disposed to view the idea favorably, if it involved a contest which might accomplish disintegration of the silver organization created and maintained by patriotic and disinterested purpose. He had been active in the propaganda of union on essentials and tolerance as to non essentials, of the superiority of the cause to any individual. He had zealously advanced this view as Chairman of the National Silver Convention at St. Louis. He had reiterated it in common with all the leading Democrats, Silver, Republicans and Populists in Congress last Spring. Upon it depended the success of the silver movement and he could hardly be regarded as consistent or honest with himself, if whilst urging harmony and conciliation abroad, he sowed the seeds of dissension at home. Whilst therefore viewing the Senatorship with a hospitable eye he had declared to all his friends that he would hold the matter in abeyance; that after the adjournment of Congress he intended to travel through the entire State before the Fall convention and invite the expression of Silver men generally as to the expediency of his candidacy, judged solely by regard for the harmony and perpetuity of the silver organization. The necessity for medical treatment for an ailment which whilst not disabling him, made traveling in the heat and dust impossible, prevented him from making this trip and so he was compelled to come to a conclusion without the aid which he had desired. He was free to say that whilst he believed that conditions in this State were such as to promise him a fair show for success in a contest for the Senatorship, he also believed that such a contest would be at the expense of the silver organization and that an acrimonious contest would be inaugurated within the silver ranks that would tend to disruption and the wounds of which would not be healed in time for the national contest of 1900. Whilst most of his friends thought he was sacrificing an opportunity rarely presented many of his warmly attached friends, were of the opinion that the retirement of the present distinguished incumbent even though his seat were taken by one as pronounced in the faith would be regarded elsewhere as an evidence of the weakening of the silver cause. Other friends thought that the interests of the State required the maintenance uninterrupted of the present delegation in Congress and that the State could not afford to lose at this critical period of its life, the experience in legislation and the efficiency which long service in the House alone gives.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

All these considerations had been deliberately weighed by him and he had come to the conclusion that the harmony and efficiency of the silver organization and the highest interest of the silver cause could be best advanced by his offering himself simply as a candidate for Congress. He was aware that his decision would be received with regret by some of his friends. He could only say that the only reproach he feared was self-reproach, that he must be honest with himself and that he could not feel comfortable in his own mind, if a single act of his should impair the harmony of any part or section of the greatest movement of the time for the amelioration of the human race from conditions that were emphasising every day class distinctions creating class envy and arousing passions, which if denied the outlet of beneficent legislation might result in a social upheaval that would alike destroy oppressor and reformer.

He was regarded as among the fortunate class exempt from anxiety as to the personal ease and comfort of himself and his family. He could only say that this class was more interested than any other in just laws maintaining the equilibrium between the measure of value and medium of exchange on the one hand and the things measured and exchanged on the other. The great majority of that class did not ask for unjust advantage or exemption from common burthens. They had evidenced their patriotism and courage in recent battles where the sons of prosperity had stood bravely side by side with the sons of toil for the honor and

(Continued on Page Two.)

He regretted that similar action had not been taken in all the Mining States as it would have unified the silver forces completely and would have prevented these recurring contests between the forces contemplating fusion over non-essentials, such as individual ambitions or party advantage. The Silver Party of Nevada was in his judgment the most complete fusion that had been created anywhere. To abandon it either because the Populist party or the Democratic party had declared itself for silver as the leading issue was to lose sight of the fact that it embraced a large number of Silver Republicans, who might be unwilling to permanently identify themselves with either party and that it abandoned a completed fusion and substituted a division of forces, Populists, Silver Republicans and Democrats, who in order to succeed would have to again go through the painful process of fusion in a different form. A permanent fusion now accomplished and thrice successful at the polls would thus be abandoned for the prospect of a temporary fusion of the elemental forces to be driven into segregation though now united.

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(Continued on Page Two.)

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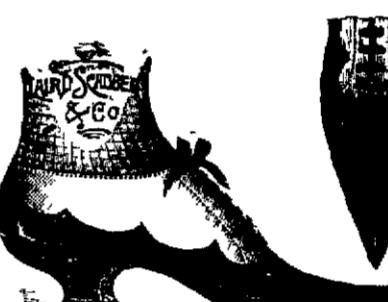
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One of Detroit's retired officers, who fought in two wars and helped for years to restrain the savage outbreaks of our Indians, thus delivered himself to the writer:

"The very hardest lesson a young American has to learn when he enters the army is that of obedience. For the first time, his individual authority is dethroned. He is as fractions as a thoroughbred colt that long rebels against the whip and spur. It is hard for him to understand that his freedom of action must be subordinated to military necessity. He chafes, if he does not openly rebel, but when once whipped into line he is the best soldier on earth."

"My first drillmaster had been my friend and the friend of my family from my boyhood up. We had hunted and fished and courted together and exchanged secrets with a freedom that does not obtain among brothers. One day, early in my experience as a soldier, and while everything was being hurried with a view to getting us into Mexico, we had been drilling till I felt ready to drop. The repeated orders struck pain to my ears and I would have conscientiously sworn that my musket weighed a ton. At length, when within easy earshot of him, I shouted, 'For heaven's sake, Bob, stop this tomfoolery and let's go over to the tavern.'

"He never looked at me but roared, 'Corporal, take that man and drill him like the devil.'

"The corporal did, and I thought I'd die of exhaustion. I fully meant to challenge the drillmaster and whip him if he declined, but he succeeded in making me understand the imperative necessity of unquestioning obedience in the soldier. It's tough with the raw recruit, but the quicker he learns his part the better it is for all concerned."—Detroit Free Press.

A Noise.

Mrs. Hicks (shopping)—Hark! Didn't I hear something smash?

Hicks—Good heavens, you've gone gears. It was only me that broke.—Harlem Life.

SUMMONS.

[IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County.]

The State of Nevada sends to Ellen Murray GREETING: You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendant in the County of Washoe, in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, and answer the complaint therein within ten days after the service of this summons, if you reside in said county, or twenty days if served out of said county, but within said District, and in all other cases forty days; or judgment by default will be pronounced against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The notice is brought to recover from the above entitled Court a decree of Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony existing between you and Plaintiff, and the costs of the suit, including the custody of the children of such marriage, minors, to wit, Harry Murray, aged 13 years and Annie Murray aged 11 years as is authorized by the Statute in such case made and provided. The cause of action is that you and plaintiff were married September 21, 1882, at Urbana, McLean county, Kansas; that Plaintiff has resided in Washoe County, State of Nevada, 8 months and more, to wit, since June 21, 1887; that you, on the 15th of November, 1885, being the lawful wife of Plaintiff, and ever since your marriage informed Plaintiff and everyone your married condition, committed adultery with another man, or condoned said act, or acted adulterily since they came to his knowledge November 17, 1885; that his and your children are now living with you; that Plaintiff has resided in Washoe County, State of Nevada, 8 months and more, to wit, since June 21, 1887; that you are now, has been unable to learn your place of abode or place of post office address, before you left Idaho, and have not been in the state of Nevada, of which will more fully appear from the complaint, which is on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at Reno, in said County, in which you are entitled to receive service. And you are further notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

In testimony whereof, the aforesaid hereto set my hand, at Reno, this first day of July, A. D. 1898.

THOS. E. HAYDON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

RENO, July 1, 1898.

RENO, July 1, 1898.